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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/647,874	08/25/2003	Vernon M. Williams	*2209-4209.2US (99-0174.0)	3191
24247	7590	03/28/2006	EXAMINER	
TRASK BRITT P.O. BOX 2550 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84110				ANDUJAR, LEONARDO
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2826		

DATE MAILED: 03/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/647,874	WILLIAMS ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Leonardo Andújar	2826	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 January 2006.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 25 August 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-4, 6, 9 and 11-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Batchelder (US 6,019,165).

4. Regarding claim 1, Batchelder (e.g. fig. 1) shows a heat sink for assembly with a semiconductor device component 10, comprising: a heat transfer element configured to be secure to a semiconductor device component and including at least one non linear passageway 50 including an internally confined portion extending along a non linear path through the heat transfer element. Batchelder does not teach that the heat transfer

element is fabricated as a unitary structure. Nevertheless, the integration of multiple pieces into one piece or conversely, using multiple pieces in replacing a single piece is an issue that has been previously decided by the courts. In *Howard v. Detroit Stove Works* 150 U.S. 164 (1893), the Court held, "it involves no invention to cast in one piece an article which has formerly been cast in two pieces and put together...." In *In re Larson* 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965), the term "integral" did not define over a multi-piece structure secured as a single unit. More importantly, the court went further and stated, "we are inclined to agree with the solicitor that the use of a one-piece construction instead of the [multi-piece] structure disclosed in Tuttle et al. would be merely a matter of obvious engineering choice" (bracketed material added). The court cited *In re Fridolph* for support. *In re Fridolph* 135 USPQ 319 (CCPA 1962) deals with submitted affidavits relating to this issue. The underlying issue in *In re Fridolph* was related to the end result of making a multi-piece structure into a one-piece structure. Generally, favorable patentable weight was accorded if the one-piece structure yielded results not expected from the modification of the two-piece structure into a single piece structure. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make the heat transfer element disclosed by Batchelder as a unitary structure as "merely a matter of obvious engineering choice" as set forth in the above case law.

5. Regarding claims 2, 3 and 4, Batchelder teaches that the at least a portion of the heat transfer element comprise a plurality of adjacent, mutually adhered regions comprising thermally conductive material. Note that the spreader plate 20 and/or the

Art Unit: 2826

fins 28 are adjacent and mutually adhered which are made of metal such as copper or aluminum (see e.g. fig. 7, col. 4/lls. 42-47 & col. 7/lls. 16-20).

6. Regarding claim 6, Batchelder it is inherent that the heat transfer element comprises a plurality of particles that are secure to one another since a metal material in its solid state comprises grains or particles that are secured to one another forming a rigid or solid structure.

7. Regarding claim 12, Batchelder shows that the passageway is configured to permit airflow therethrough (col. 9/lls. 45-49).

8. Regarding claims 13, 14, 15 and 17, Batchelder shows that a heat dissipation element or fins 28 adjacent to the heat transfer element and extending to a location remote from the semiconductor device component wherein dissipation element comprises a plurality of adjacent, mutually adhered regions and/or layers comprising thermally conductive material (see figure 6 & col. 7/lls. 16-20).

9. Regarding claims 16, 9 and 11, Batchelder shows a plurality of adjacent mutually adhered regions (e.g. 28) comprising a plurality of superposed, contiguous, mutually adhered layers (e.g. fins) made of a conductive material and thermally bonded by welding (see figure 6 & col. 7/lls. 14-20).

10. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Batchelder (US 6,019,165) in view of Tseng (US 6,175,497).

11. Regarding claim 5, Batchelder shows most aspect of the instant invention including a heat sink comprising copper (col. 4/lls. 42-47 & col. 7/lls. 16-20). Batchelder does not teach that the heat sink may comprise a ceramic or glass.

Nevertheless, Tseng teaches that heat sinks can be made of ceramic (col. 3/lls. 62-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the heat sink disclosed by Batchelder of ceramic as taught by Schneider in order to reduce the device manufacturing cost.

12. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Batchelder (US 6,019,165) in view of Rostoker et al. (US 5,814,536).

13. Regarding claims 7 and 8, Batchelder teaches most aspects of the instant invention except for a method of making heat transfer element such as a plurality of particles that are secured to one another with a binder and/or sintering. Nevertheless, Rostoker teaches that a thermally conductive material for a heat sink can be made by securing together a plurality of conductive particles with a binder and/or by sintering. A good thermal conductivity and a suitable heat transfer efficiency between the heat transfer element layers can be obtained by the use of sintering and/or a binder (col. 4/lls. 33-45 & col. 8/lls. 60-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make heat transfer element disclosed by Batchelder by securing together a plurality of conductive particles with a binder and/or by sintering to obtain a suitable heat transfer efficiency and a good thermal conductivity as taught by Rostoker.

14. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Batchelder (US 6,019,165) in view of Fuller et al. (US 5,529,379)

15. Regarding claim 10, Batchelder shows most aspects of the instant invention except for adjacent sheets 20/28 secured together with an adhesive. Nevertheless,

Fuller teaches that a heat transfer element (e.g. fig. 1) comprised by a plurality of adjacent mutually adhered regions (2-4 & 6) secured together with an adhesive 15 (col. 3/lls. 23-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to secure the adjacent sheets disclosed by Batchelder using an adhesive in accordance to Fuller's invention to provide an enhanced adhesion and to ensure the physical and mechanical integrity of the heat element.

***Response to Arguments***

16. Applicant's arguments filed 01/09/2006 /have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
17. Applicant argues that Batchelder does not teach that the heat transfer element is fabricated as a unitary structure. Nevertheless, term "unit<sup>b</sup>" does not necessarily mean a "single piece construction" as suggested/implied by applicant. A unit may comprise a group, a structure or functional constituent of a whole (see endnote). Note that Batchelder discloses that heat transfer element as a whole is a heat exchanger (col. 4/lls. 29-62). Therefore the heat transfer element with the generally accepted definition of unit because it can be recognized as a functional constituent or a definite structure (e.g. heat exchanger unit). Moreover, the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., single piece construction) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). In conclusion, the fact that heat transfer element is not "a single piece construction" does preclude its recognition as to be a single unit. Nevertheless, the

integration of multiple pieces into one piece or conversely, using multiple pieces in replacing a single piece is an issue that has been previously decided by the courts. In Howard v. Detroit Stove Works 150 U.S. 164 (1893), the Court held, "it involves no invention to cast in one piece an article which has formerly been cast in two pieces and put together...." In In re Larson 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965), the term "integral" did not define over a multi-piece structure secured as a single unit. More importantly, the court went further and stated, "we are inclined to agree with the solicitor that the use of a one-piece construction instead of the [multi-piece] structure disclosed in Tuttle et al. would be merely a matter of obvious engineering choice". The court cited In re Fridolph for support. In re Fridolph 135 USPQ 319 (CCPA 1962) deals with submitted affidavits relating to this issue. The underlying issue in In re Fridolph was related to the end result of making a multi-piece structure into a one-piece structure. Generally, favorable patentable weight was accorded if the one-piece structure yielded results not expected from the modification of the two-piece structure into a single piece structure. Applicant fails to provide evidence or explicit argument regarding unexpected results derived from the modification of the two-piece structure into a single piece structure. Furthermore, in claims directed to a product the process of making the product is not relevant. Only the final structure is relevant.

18. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the

references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). The integration of multiple pieces into one piece or conversely, using multiple pieces in replacing a single piece is an issue that has been previously decided by the courts. In *Howard v. Detroit Stove Works* 150 U.S. 164 (1893), the Court held, "it involves no invention to cast in one piece an article which has formerly been cast in two pieces and put together...." In *In re Larson* 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965), the term "integral" did not define over a multi-piece structure secured as a single unit. More importantly, the court went further and stated, "we are inclined to agree with the solicitor that the use of a one-piece construction instead of the [multi-piece] structure disclosed in Tuttle et al. would be merely a matter of obvious engineering choice". Therefore, it is respectfully noted that the integration of multiple pieces without obtaining a synergistic combination or unexpected results is within the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. If a prima facie case of obviousness is established, the burden shifts to the applicant to come forward with arguments and/or evidence to rebut the prima facie case. See, e.g., *Dillon*, 919 F.2d at 692, 16 USPQ2d at 1901. Rebuttal evidence and arguments can be presented in the specification, *In re Soni*, 54 F.3d 746, 750, 34 USPQ2d 1684, 1687 (Fed. Cir. 1995), by counsel, *In re Chu*, 66 F.3d 292, 299, 36 USPQ2d 1089, 1094-95 (Fed. Cir. 1995), or by way of an affidavit or declaration under 37 CFR 1.132, e.g., *Soni*, 54 F.3d at 750, 34 USPQ2d at 1687; *In re Piasecki*, 745 F.2d 1468, 1474, 223 USPQ 785, 789-90 (Fed. Cir. 1984). However, arguments of counsel

Art Unit: 2826

cannot take the place of factually supported objective evidence. See, e.g., *In re Huang*, 100 F.3d 135, 139-40, 40 USPQ2d 1685, 1689 (Fed. Cir. 1996); *In re De Blauwe*, 736 F.2d 699, 705, 222 USPQ 191, 196 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

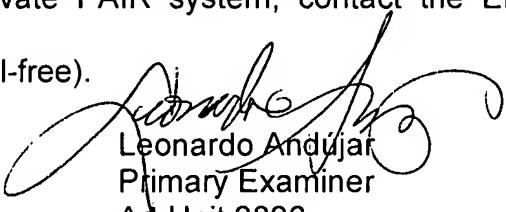
19. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

### ***Conclusion***

20. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2826

21. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonardo Andújar whose telephone number is 571-272-1912. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon through Thu from 9:00 AM to 7:30 PM EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan J. Flynn can be reached on 571-272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Leonardo Andújar  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2826

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i

## u·nit

**u·nit** (yü'nit) noun

Abbr. u.

1. An individual, a group, a structure, or other entity regarded as an elementary structural or functional constituent of a whole.
2. A group regarded as a distinct entity within a larger group.
3. a. A mechanical part or module. b. An entire apparatus or the equipment that performs a specific function.
4. A precisely specified quantity in terms of which the magnitudes of other quantities of the same kind can be stated.

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